





# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## AERIAL NAVIGATION IS POSSIBLE.

By Major B. P. S. Baden-Powell.

Have we any other means of traveling through the air without the aid of a light gas? Birds and insects fly higher and thicker with the greatest ease. Can we not imitate them? If we look to the theory of the matter, if we consider what has actually been accomplished in the way of experiment, if we see the various little toys which are to be bought in any toy shop, we must own that everything looks promising. Many think that wings like those of a bird are to be easily imitated in a practical machine, but the aeroplane, or so-called kite, looks simple enough.

Small models, some even weighing many pounds, have been made capable of raising themselves and progressing through the air in a steady course, until their motive power has given out. Langley's steam model, weighing nearly thirty pounds, flew for three-quarters of a mile. Large man-carrying machines have been constructed.

Many different methods, giving promise of good results, have been suggested and experimented with, and it seems quite probable that the aerial machine of the future may combine several of these. Whatever form it may take, it seems probable that to lift a given weight the flying machine will be infinitely smaller than the balloon airship, and consequently be able to progress at a much greater rate for the same expenditure of power.

Almost every engineer and scientific investigator who has lately made a study of the subject agrees that the attainment of human flight apparently presents no insuperable difficulties. All that is wanted, so far as I can see, is a clever and energetic inventor, and there is no reason why a machine could not be constructed within a year or two capable of raising and carrying a man in safety for all events, a short trip through the air. Here is a chance for a millionaire who is anxious to get rid of a portion of his wealth in some purpose.

## GRAVE THREATENS LIFE OF NATION.

By Everett Colby.

I have recently been in correspondence with every Governor in the United States, and from every quarter they return a complaint against the greed of powerful interests in corrupt attempts to purchase special privileges. What does this indicate? Does it not indicate that we are passing through a period of moral and civic death when the majority of the people in the country are indifferent to this lowering of the standard, and does it not also emphasize the principle that political corruption is but a reflection of the general moral tone of the times? I think it does, for it is well known that a legislative body is no stronger or better than the community from which it derives its power and that the character of its legislation rises and falls with the tide of popular demand.

The people are so conditioned that we want to get them mad, fighting mad, so mad, in fact, that they will go to the primaries, and by night I don't mean talk but work. A vote at the primary for a man who won't be bought is a vote at the primary for a man who will neither hold up the just demands of corporations for "grat" nor

surrender to their browbeating and corruption. And if your parties won't give you such candidates, make them. Shall we sow the seed of a harvest that Spain and Russia reap to-day? Is that to be our fate? I do not believe it, for I know the old colonial spirit still lives. The spark that leaped across the deep of freedom, to find its heritage in this broad land of ours, still glows, and the spirit that challenged the tyranny of the wilderness, defied the oppression of a monarch, and freed the slave from bondage will not freely surrender itself to shame and suffer a captivity in fraud.

## ROCKEFELLER'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

By Bishop Samuel Fallows.

I believe Mr. Rockefeller to be morally color blind in his very makeup. He is a religious man. He is a member in good standing in the church, but he has put his religion in one compartment of his being and business in another. He has seen no moral connection between them.

Mr. Rockefeller is now seeing that morality cannot be divorced from business. Now is coming his opportunity. St. Paul, from being a reformed man, never by law, went to the very front ranks as a benefactor of mankind, but he confessed his guilt incurred through business. Mr. Rockefeller, do the same. Let him boldly and at once say, "The things I have done were wrong." Let him use his immense wealth at the same time in undoing that wrong as far as possible and blessing his fellow men. Fully forgiven, both by God and man, he will rise at once to be the St. John of the twentieth century.

## BUSINESS WOMAN'S HARDEST TASK TO OVERCOME.

By Grace Clarke.

Any woman who makes a success in her business life has only done so by losing her sense of the importance of her own individuality and keeping it in the background in her relations with others. And any number of women who are the best things they have had to learn and live out of every ton will answer that it was to fight temptation or to form the habit of deferring to other people instead of being the one deferred to. Or the answer will be that it was to overcome sensitiveness. One-third of the girls who try to work downtown give it up and go home, because they cannot stand up under the first few corrections. On this account some positions are closed to women entirely. Suppose the employer wants to place a woman in a position where she is liable to be in the way of doing business. He is confronted by an unmythical at once. Is she going to weep? Will she sulky? Will she flush? The first and the last will make him feel like a brute, and the other will make him feel like a fool.

One woman who kept a few toddlers in her home had frequent applications from a neighbor to be allowed to bring her family in to meals. The compensation was room and board from some points of view the arrangement desirable, but the question that the woman put was: "Why do you not get your meals yourself?" The question of expediency was stronger than individuality.

## A CEMETERY FOR DOGS.

It is not generally known that in London, England, there exists an exceedingly pretty cemetery particularly to man's best friend, the faithful dog. Near the Victoria Park Hyde Park, stands the gatekeeper's lodge, attached to which there is a fenced garden, the last resting place of many a favorite pet.

Several years ago, a favorite dog, which belonged to the Duke of Cambridge, was run over in the park, brought to the lodge and afterwards buried in the garden. A marble stone shows the place where he lies. After this, many who had heard of the event requested to have their dogs laid to rest in the same plot of ground, and thus it came about that the permission of the Duke and the Duke's Ranger was obtained to allow the garden to become a cemetery for dogs. It has now been in existence twenty years, and there are about three hundred or four hundred graves, as they are kept. Some people pay a certain amount per annum to have their little graves regularly attended to, some only pay when the dog is buried, many care regularly. The tombstones are pretty nearly all of the same size, and mostly of marble.

## FATHER OF PENNY POSTAGE.

English Parliamentarian, whose name will interest Americans. John Henniker Heaton, a member of the British Parliament, is not only the practical creator of imperial penny postage, but has done more than any man living to secure to the world the fullest possible advantages of cheap postal, telegraphic and telephonic communication. His great ambition now is to bring about the adoption of the penny postage between Great Britain and the United States and he is confident that it will be realized.

It is Mr. Heaton's boast that he knows every postoffice of importance in the world. There is scarcely a corner of the globe he did not visit when he began his imperial penny-post crusade. One of his striking achievements was to arrange a chess match, played by cable, between members of Congress in the capital at Washington and members of the House of Commons in London. A resolution of thanks was carried over from Washington, and just one minute after the House of Commons passed a similar resolution.

He is 67 years old. After being graduated from King's College, London, he made his way to Australia, where he became a land owner and a newspaper editor, and married Miss Rosa Bennett, one of the loveliest women in Australia. He was settled in his baby as long ago as 1855, when he represented the Tasmanian government at the Berlin Telegraph Conference. In that same year he was elected to Parliament.

By the way, said the lawyer, "your friend Mrs. Sharp was a witness in a case I had to-day. It was my painful duty to cross examine her." "I should think," said his wife, "that she would undergo the ordeal as well as any one I know." "She did. Before she got through with me I had to ask the protection of the court."—New York Press.

## HITCHCOCK MAKES REPORT.

Secretary of the Interior Sumner Up Land Fraud Prosecutions.

The annual report of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock takes up a volume of nearly 300 closely printed pages. It gives in detail results of the work of the 4,082 persons employed by the department. In connection with the land service, to which much space is devoted in the report says:

"The prosecution of the ring of conspirators on the Pacific coast has been vigorously pushed, a number have been convicted, and many more indicted and apprehended. The investigation of the court for time. Other investigations of alleged violations of the public land laws in that section and elsewhere are being rapidly and energetically prosecuted, several old and persistent offenders have been indicted, and their trials will occur in the near future. Other cases will soon be brought on for presentation to the federal grand jury having jurisdiction of the offenses alleged, and it is believed that the offenders will be speedily brought to justice. One of the most conspicuous facts that have been developed by the so-called land fraud investigations is that the timber and stone acts the desert land, and to the community clause of the homestead law are the convenient beneficiaries of crime; that they have afforded the most effective means for the conspirators with whom we have had to deal to fraudulent transfer the title of the public domain from the government to themselves. The fact that these offenders are criminally protected or abetted, substantially as heretofore reported, recommended in the annual report, and by the public lands commission, they will continue to constitute the most dangerous menace to the integrity of the public domain."

The attention is called to the fact that during the past year, the public lands have been sold for a total of \$1,000,000, and that the total cash receipts during the fiscal year from various sources, including those from public lands, amounted to \$1,000,000, and that the total cash disbursements for the same year were \$1,000,000.

There were 301 cases of appropriation of public lands during the year, and the total amount of land appropriated was 1,000,000 acres. The total amount of land sold during the year was 1,000,000 acres, and the total amount of land withdrawn from sale was 1,000,000 acres.

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## SLAIN BY A WOMAN.

Terrorist's Revenge on Saratov, Ex-War Minister, for Atrocities.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph in a dispatch sent by way of Eydtkuhnen, East Prussia, says: "Lieutenant-General Saharoff, former minister of war, was assassinated. The government had deputed General Saharoff to visit the province of Saratov for the purpose of quelling the agrarian riots there. A woman belonging to the so-called 'lynch' columns of the revolutionary movement, called at the house of the Governor of Saratov and asked to see Governor Saharoff. She fired three revolver shots at the general, killing him on the spot. When arrested the woman who committed the crime declared that she had executed a decree of the terrorist section of the Social Revolutionists."

The news of the assassination of Lieutenant-General Saharoff, former minister of war, had been preceded by the most horrible stories of the manner in which Saharoff had been repressing the agrarian disorders. He carried peasants with Cossacks and then beat them, beaten with the soldiers' whips. In so doing Saharoff pursued

the system adopted by Prince John Obolensky, former governor general of Poland, in suppressing the agrarians in the vicinity of Kharok several years ago. At that time the prince carried the peasants to be whipped by the Cossacks and compelled them to turn to boot their complaints.

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## 59,814 MEN IN ARMY.

Secretary of War Taft Submits His Annual Report.

The annual report of the Secretary of War, William H. Taft, shows that the actual strength of the regular army on Oct. 15, 1905, was 57,530 officers and 59,814 enlisted men, distributed as follows:

	Enlisted	Total
United States	57,530	57,530
Philippine Islands	11,300	11,300
Porto Rico	1,300	1,300
Hawaii Islands	1,300	1,300
Alaska	1,300	1,300
Miscellaneous and en route	1,300	1,300
Total	73,030	73,030

The distribution among the different branches of the service was as follows:

	Enlisted	Total
General officers and staff	841	841
Adjutants	1,300	1,300
Artillery	1,300	1,300
Infantry	1,300	1,300
Recruits and miscellaneous	1,300	1,300
Total	73,030	73,030

This is a total net decrease of the regular army during the year of 399. These figures do not include 3,024 enlisted men of the hospital corps, who, under the act of March 1, 1887, are not to be counted as part of the enlisted strength of the regular army.

There were also in the service 25,000 officers and 252 enlisted men of the Philippine Islands and 11,300 enlisted men of the Philippine Islands. This is a net increase of 1 in the Philippine Islands and of 1,300 in the Philippine Islands.

Secretary Taft urges an increase in the peacetime army to 75,000 men, with the necessary complement of officers. He says, the expenses will be \$2,000,000 per annum. He does not, however, recommend a reduction in the cavalry force. He says:

"I am firmly convinced of the wisdom of providing more men for the cavalry force. Our present force is inadequate for the work it has to do. The number of men in the cavalry force should be increased to 10,000 men, with their complement of horses and equipment."

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## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1016—Edmund II, King of England, assassinated.

1135—Henry I, King of England, died.

1214—William of Scotland, died.

1292—John Balliol crowned—King of Scotland.

1334—Pope John XXII, died.

1421—King Henry VI of England born.

1510—Peace of Brussels concluded between the French and Venetians.

1527—Pope Clement VII, escaped in disguise from prison.

1547—Gypsies ordered excluded from England.

1553—St. Ignace Xavier, died.

1554—Ferdinand Cortes, conqueror of Mexico, died.

1580—King Francis II of France, died.

1583—Council of Trent concluded its deliberations.

1630—Parliament declared an independent power.

1642—Death of Cardinal Richelieu.

1648—Col. Hyde prevented 200 members of British Parliament from entering the House, called "Hyde's tragedy."

1654—Expedition under Penn and Venetians sailed for America.

1687—Jonathan Swift born.

1697—St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, formally opened.

1700—King Charles XII, of Sweden, defeated at Poltava.

1719—Dismissal of Cardinal Alberoni.

1741—Marshall Saxe, died.

1749—Prussians defeated Austrians and Silesians at battle of Lissa.

1765—Port-Jackson, N. C., captured by the Sons of Liberty.

1770—British take possession of Rhode Island.

1777—Mme. Hemmion born.

1787—Rev. at Westminster, England, due to the introduction of machinery for spinning cotton.

1793—Commune of Paris ordered all churches closed.

1794—Treaty concluded between United States and Mexico, Indians.

1795—Rowland Hill, father of the British postal system, born.

1797—















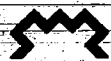








## CHRISTMAS CANDLES.



### Up-To-Date Christmas Goods.

#### We have Gifts for Ladies and Girls:

TOILET SETS—Fine ones in rose wood and and french stag.

MANICURE SETS—Every woman likes them.

MUSIC ROLLS—Often just what you want.

PERFUMES—All the new odors.

MIRRORS—Hand Mirrors in all styles.

JEWEL BOXES—Some nice ones.

CONFECTIONERY—Queen City Chocolates, the kind that always please.

FOUNTAIN PENS—The kind you can depend upon to write well.



## CHRISTMAS CANDLES.

# CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

NILES P. OLSON, Proprietor.

## Grayling, Mich.

### Just One Year Old!

December 14, 1904.

We wish to tender our sincere thanks to those who have to any degree contributed to the success of this store during the year.

It will be our constant endeavor to try and please our customers by giving them the best of service and courteous treatment. With hearty thanks for past favors, we hope to have a share of your patronage in the future, and will as heretofore do our utmost to please you.

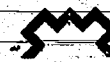
Sincerely Yours

J. A. MORRISON, Mgr.

## Fountain Pens!

Fountain Pens are now the constant companions of busy men and women. They are a source of enjoyment at all times, when they are good, and a constant annoyance if they are not good. We guarantee each and every pen that we sell to be perfect in every way, made of the best material, and best of all they can be depended on at all times. Price, from \$1.50 to \$6.00.

## CHRISTMAS CANDLES.



### New Season's Offerings.

#### We have Gifts for Men and Boys:

MILITARY BRUSHES—Nice ones, in rose wood and french stag.

CIGARS—In boxes of 25 and 50. These always suit the smokers.

PLAYING CARDS—A nice line for the Xmas trade.

CLOTH AND HAT BRUSHES—Good ones from 25c to \$1.00; fine ones from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

TRAVELING SETS—Always handy, whether he travels or not.

FOUNTAIN PENS—Most always an acceptable gift.

PIPES—Both Briar and Meerschaums, a fine line in all sizes, and at prices that will suit the purchaser.



## CHRISTMAS CANDLES.

## Michigan's School

### For The Deaf

#### Preparation Given to Deaf Children for Useful and Self-Supporting Service.

#### THE GIFT OF SPEECH CAN BE TAUGHT

An impressive scene—Mistaken, Feature of the Law of 1899. Annual Per-Capita Cost to the State

Lansing, December 4, 1905.

There has been exhibited in this correspondence in recent weeks something of the provision our state has made and is making for the welfare of the homeless, neglected, dependent and delinquent children of the state. Descriptions of the noble institutions for child rescue and child-saving at Coldwater and Adrian and Lansing, and the invaluable work those institutions are doing, beneficent in its character and profitable in its results. Those institutions admirably meet the purpose of their creation; but there are other classes of children equally in need of the protecting and fostering care of the state for whom those institutions are not adapted. Children who are not homeless, not neglected, not dependent nor delinquent, but defective or deficient in their physical or their intellectual powers. And these command our sympathy even more than the others; and they have been earlier provided for.

The people of this state, in their constitution adopted in 1850, ordained that "Institution for the benefit of those inhabitants who are deaf, dumb, blind, or insane shall always be fostered and supported." In obedience to that mandate there was established at Flint, and opened in 1854, a school for the deaf and the blind. Experience proved that the uniting of the two classes in one institution was not the wisest way. Methods of care and instruction for the two are wholly different and the two classes themselves have little in common in their sympathies and interests, and do not usually get on well together. So when, in 1880, the blind school was opened at Lansing, the two were separated; and the Flint institution became what it has since been, the Michigan School for the Deaf.

Eligible to this institution are all children in this state between the ages of seven and twenty-one years (and outside those age limits in the discretion of the board of managers), who are capable of attending school and profiting by instruction, but who from defective hearing cannot be taught in the public schools. Such are received and kept and instructed without charge except for clothing and traveling expenses, and those are provided by the school where parents are unable

These are privileged to remain, and desired to remain, for a full course of thirteen years, reaching the equivalent of the junior class of the high school and fitting for the preparatory class of Ganong College of the national institution for the deaf at Washington. They are also in a class taught trades, every pupil above the sixth grade being required to spend from fifteen to twenty-four hours per week in learning some useful handicraft, enabling them to earn equipment for self-supporting service, the industries embracing carpentry, cabinet making, harness making, shoemaking, tailoring, house painting, decorating, crocheting, housework, sewing, millinery, card department, printing, stereotyping, wood carving, etc. The trade teaching is a valuable part of the school training in a constructive way, adding both discipline and intellectual instruction.

It was the common belief when the school was opened fifty years ago, that the deaf as a class must remain incapable of more than a very limited acquaintance with the simplest forms of language, and a dim idea of the simplest truths of religion and the rudiments of the simplest handicrafts. They have shown, on the contrary, under adequate opportunity, as high percentage of success in intellectual and manual attainment as the hearing. While in many cases they do not remain for the full course, all go out with some degree of education and capacity for self-maintenance, and particularly all are places of usefulness to themselves and others. One reason why more do not remain for the complete course is that they have become capable of such usefulness, and demand for their services takes them away. One 1904 graduate of the cabinet shop is now foreman of the Oregon deaf mute cabinet shop; other graduates are teachers in this and other schools, and in this and other states, all former students who are known more than fifty percent of the school are giving good account of themselves. Only three are known who have proved incapable of self-maintenance, and they had other afflictions besides deafness. Not one has ever been convicted of crime. There have been enrolled, all together, nearly eighteen hundred, the present number being about three hundred and fifty, in the proportion of four girls to five boys.

The attendance is not at the present time increasing, as normally it should, and the main reason for this is one that demands the attention of the legislature. Under the law of 1899 the establishment of day schools for the deaf was authorized in places where three or more pupils could be secured, and ten cities in the state now have such schools, with a total attendance of one hundred and eight. A mistaken feature in that law was the payment of the entire expense by the state, which results in a careless complaisance on the part of localities toward the estab-

lishment of schools, which costs them nothing, and enabling persons, formerly in secure employment, to be discharged to work up sentiment for a school where there was small demand for it. In pursuit of this purpose some have not hesitated to desert their own schools with parents of deaf children, with the result that in several instances even where they did not send to the day school they have been influenced to withhold them from the state school. If parents who have been thus prejudiced could have gone with the writer of this a few days ago, through the various workshops and school rooms of that institution, and seen the glad welcome that greeted the faces of those children, in every instance at the appearance of the superintendent among them, and their eager expectancy for recognition, those parents might realize how complete is the confidence of the children, and how sympathetic must be the relation that has inspired it. That is the practical working out of the idea expressed in the superintendent's latest report: "Acceptance here, from the main building to the classroom, is here for the good of the deaf children of Michigan." Not for the officers, not the teachers, but for the children—that they may be educated, trained, and fitted for citizenship.

And another thing would have been realized by those parents who have been led to suppose differently that the Michigan School for the Deaf teaches speech. From the teachers, who are with difficulty brought to utterance, that a stranger can recognize, to the advanced oral classes who readily read the lips of strangers and under the guidance of teachers respond well in uttered words, they would support the claim of the institution when it challenges results in this line with any other in the world. In a score of classes speech is constantly used. Music, of course, forms no part of deaf instruction. And this makes a great gap; but it is one not realized by the pupils, who have "choirs" and "sing hymns and patriotic songs in feature language, with graceful and rhythmic motions in perfect time, and with the keenest enjoyment to themselves and their deaf auditors."

It was an impressive scene where all of the three hundred and fifty gathered for dinner in a great dining room, first giving close attention while the superintendent said grace in the sign language, and then attacking with gleeful animation the big piles of savory food. In the procuring, preservation and preparation of the provisions for that big family, there is a scientific and vigilant care that could scarcely be matched in one private home in a thousand. The average annual per capita cost to the state in the last two years, has been two hundred twenty-five dollars. We are paying for the institution in taxes this year eighty-eight thousand dollars, which is a low

per capita rate. The superintendent, Mr. Francis J. Clarke, has occupied the position thirteen years, and was for seven years before that superintendent of the Arkansas school, with earlier experience in New York.

#### ORDER IN THIRST FOR GAIN

Days of Civilization Likened to Those of Savages. After years of residence among the hunters of Barrow an Englishman writes of them as follows: "I don't want to stand up for headhunting, it isn't nice. The civilized nations call it murder, and it is murder, as we to throw stones? Aren't we means we take to satisfy our unquenchable thirst for gain, murder, shooting, snuff-taking, straw plaiting, and box and nail-making and how many more? Do any of them hear looking into if we want to feel that, as a country, we do not murder? Isn't the whole destruction of body, soul and spirit which drink and gambling and immorality are carrying on hourly at our very doors, and inside many of them, filling our hospitals with lunatic asylums, and graves for that murder? And in our murder are any good qualities necessary?—But fighting brings out the noblest parts of a savage, and in his 'home life love and content reign; but civilized murder means misery and discontent and homes turned to hell.'"

#### HER IDENTITY WAS DISCLOSED

Status of Indignant Lady Made Perfectly Plain. There was a fall in Brockton, Mass., some twenty-five years ago, a shoe manufacturing concern, whose firm name, P. & N. Copeland, was almost a household word. At one time the wife of one of the members of the firm had ordered a hat at H. W. Robinson's, and upon calling for it was met by a strange salesgirl. "The hat appearing satisfactory, she was about to depart with it, without more ado, the bill to be sent, as was her custom. The girl, not understanding this, and anxious for the safety of the hat, began to demur, whereupon Mrs. Copeland turned, and, having herself up haughtily, said: 'I guess you don't know who I am. I'm the wife of P. & N. Copeland.'"

#### Last British Whaling Port.

Dundee Is the Only Port in the British Isles that owns whalehips. Toward the end of the century before last nearly all the east-coast ports had whalers of their own. London had thirty-four ships. The falling off of the industry is due chiefly to the scarcity of "right" whales; but the turning point of the decay was taken when coal gas was discovered and there was a fall in the importance of oil as illuminants. But each season Dundee sends her whaling fleet to the Arctic. So few are "right" whales within the circle now that the Dundee experts know them all, it is said. Wage-aver that the Dundee harpooners have names for each one of them.

#### WHY THE GOODS WERE SO HIGH

Different Stories Told by the Merchant and the Miser. An old woman once asked in a dry goods store to be shown some silk. A young clerk showed her some, saying: "We can do this for you at \$1.00 a yard." The woman asked for something better, but the clerk replied that they had nothing better. Whereupon the proprietor came forward and said: "You must excuse my assistant, madam; he is new to the business. Here, madam, is a superior article, \$2.00 a yard. If it were not for the fact that I thought it some time ago we should have to charge you \$3.75, for as you are doubtless aware the silk worms, the price of silk has increased enormously of late." The customer took the silk. A few days later the same old woman came in and asked for some tape. The clerk said glly: "Here is some that we can let you have at 18 cents the dozen yards. If it wasn't for the fact that we have had it in stock some time we should have to charge 25 cents for it, as you are doubtless aware, owing to the recent epidemic among the tape worms, the price of tape has gone up enormously." It was then she hit him with her umbrella.

#### STORED KNOWLEDGE AN ASSET.

Frequently Means Saving of Much Time and Money. A boy was sent by his father on an errand across a valley through which a creek ran. The trip was one of several miles, and when returning, the boy thought to shorten the trip he would go through a half-mile of shrubbery and swamp. But in this place he found no paths, and wasted as much time as he expected to gain. When he reached a bank from which he could see the wanderings he had made—he recognized many mistakes while in the shrubbery and swamp. He might have saved the time he expected to save had he known at the start what he knew by observation from the bank after the trip.—Earl M. Pratt.

#### French Possession in India.

The French have in their possession a bit of land that is probably the smallest of foreign possessions as well as being unique in situation. The tourists arriving at Calcutta is early advised to pay it a visit, as it lies only sixteen miles away, and is rightfully considered an attraction. Chandra-nagar, which is the name of this tiny province, proves interesting, because of the unusual circumstances of finding a tract of land, containing only three and a half square miles, situated within British India, under French government, and because of its antiquity, it having been ceded to the French in the seventeenth century. One of the quaintest and oddest features is an old Dutch cemetery, proof that this nation supplied the first settlers.

#### Hindoo's Point Well Taken.

A Christian Brahmin was preaching the gospel in the Deccan, when a Hindu

too in the congregation began vehemently to contradict. In good oriental fashion the sermon was immediately suspended, and the disputants retired to a garden to settle the point at their leisure. The substance of the debate was this: "You declare that God to be infinite," said the Hindu. "Yes," "What is the meaning of infinite?" "It means limitless." "And what part of speech is a limit?" "Good is an adjective." "And 'limit' is the grammatical function of—adjective?" "To limit a noun." "How, then, do you imply an adjective without calling him good, and thus limiting the limitless?"

#### Barley as Food.

In reply to an inquiry as to the digestible qualities of barley in exchange written: "Barley is rich in nutritious substances, and contains large quantities of low-molecular salts. Weight for weight, both barley and rye contain quite as much nutritive material as wheat, but it is a less digestible form, and the flour of both grains makes a common bread which is considered difficult of digestion, says the Pittsburg Press. When cooked whole in soup for a long time it is easily digested and nutritious, and there is a breakfast food made of barley which is nutritious, easy of digestion and very palatable."

#### Dog Cures Cancer.

A worthy woman, whose anxiety is not questioned, told me yesterday that her uncle was cured of cancer by letting a faithful dog lick the malignant cancerous scabs. The carcinoma was the result of a gunshot wound in the leg. Her belief is that the cure killed the dog, but as the brute was 16 years old it is likely that he had reached the limit of his days. This case is slightly different from that of the poor beggar Lazarus. "The dogs came and licked his sores, and it came to pass that the leper was cured." So St. Luke tells us.—New York Press.

#### Earliest Theatre.

What was probably one of the earliest theatres built was the Theatre of Dionysos, which was begun five centuries before Christ. The seating capacity of this remarkable building is said to have been 20,000, nearly four times that of our largest amusement palace. The Theatre of Dionysos was erected when Greek art and literature were in their prime. Here were presented to appreciative spectators the wonderful works of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.

#### Two-Legged Dog.

The curiosities of Vienna include a small dog, which, having been born without front legs, has learned to walk about on its hind legs.

#### Window-Cleaning in London.

The London City Council does not allow window cleaners to stand on window sills that are more than six feet from the ground.

#### Tobacco Monopoly Profitable.

The tobacco monopoly has yielded the Arabian government the enormous net profit of \$25,000,000 for one year.

A keeper was cleaning the hyenas' cage at Fall by the Sea, England. One of the animals improved the opportunity to turn upon the man in an ugly mood. The keeper promptly defended himself, and in the struggle he slunk into a corner. One of the spectators, a dear old lady, then remonstrated with the keeper and thought he had acted cruelly. The man stepped out of the cage and, advancing to the lady, said: "Praps, mums, would like to come inside and manage him!" The invitation was not accepted.

#### Pill-Taking Extraordinary.

Ninety-six arsenic and iron pills at one time are a formidable, if not a record dose. They were taken by an Italian girl of 16, named Elia, living at Trieste. She had been suffering for some time, and under medical direction was to take daily five or six pills containing arsenic and iron. A few days ago, in an acute attack of nervous excitement, she swallowed the whole contents of the bottle—ninety-six pills in all. Needless to say her sufferings were great, but by prompt and drastic surgical action her life was saved.

#### Most Ancient of Almshouses.

What was probably the oldest almshouse in the world has just been closed after an existence of 452 years. It was founded at Wansledel, Bavaria, by Christopher Wanner forty-one years before Christopher Columbus discovered America, for old men who were pointed white beards and wore the costume of the founder's day. It has been closed because no more men could be found who would wear this medieval costume and the pointed beard.

#### Meningitis in Animals.

Veterinary surgeons know, but the general public probably does not, that some animals are as liable to meningitis as are human beings. Goats and horses are the principal sufferers in the dumb creation, and from them the infection may be transmitted to man. In horses the disease is known as "hydrocephalus acutus." Of horses affected with the disease, 78 per cent die, and the remainder have a chronic tendency to relapse.—London Globe.

#### Boiling Eggs Scientifically.

In a lecture before the Royal Institute in London, an English scientist showed a new exact way of timing the boiling of eggs. The egg was suspended from the beam of a pair of scales and dipped in a pan of boiling water. The sand from an hour glass trickled into the scale which hung from the other end of the beam until the egg was cooked. Then the weight of the sand lifted the egg out of the saucepan and an electric bell.

#### Joke on Married Couple.

"Happy though married two days," was one of many labels attached by practical jokers to the luggage of a newly married couple who left an English railway station the other day on their way to Canada.